

GOAL: CLEAN AND SAFE WATER

All Americans will have drinking water that is clean and safe to drink. Effective protection of America's rivers, lakes, wetlands, aquifers, and coastal and ocean waters will sustain fish, plants, and wildlife, as well as recreational, subsistence, and economic activities. Watersheds and their aquatic ecosystems will be restored and protected to improve human health, enhance water quality, reduce flooding, and provide habitat for wildlife.

OBJECTIVE: SAFE DRINKING WATER, FISH AND RECREATIONAL WATERS

By 2005, protect public health so that 95% of the population served by community water systems will receive water that meets drinking water standards, consumption of contaminated fish and shellfish will be reduced, and exposure to microbial and other forms of contamination in waters used for recreation will be reduced.

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Safe Drinking Water

In 2002 85 percent of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water meeting health-based standards promulgated in 1998.

In 2002 91 percent of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water meeting all health-based standards, up from 83% in 1994.

Performance Measures:

Percent of population served by community drinking water systems with no violations during the year of any Federally enforceable health-based standards that were in place by 1994.

**FY 2002
Enacted**

Units
% Population

Population served by community water systems providing drinking water meeting health-based standards promulgated in or after 1998.

85

% Population

Baseline: In 1998, 85% of the population that was served by community water systems and 96% of the population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems received drinking water for which no violations of Federally enforceable health standards had occurred during the year.

Increase Information on Beaches

In 2002 Reduce exposure to contaminated recreation waters by increasing the information available to the public and decision-makers.

Performance Measures:

Beaches for which monitoring and closure data is available to the public at <http://www.epa.gov/OST/beaches/>. (cumulative)

**FY 2002
Enacted**
2,354

Units
Beaches

Baseline: By the end of FY1999, 33 states had responded to EPA's first annual survey on state and local beach monitoring and closure practices, and EPA made available to the public via the Internet information on conditions at 1,403 specific beaches. As of the 1996 Report to Congress on the National Water Quality Inventory, 79% of assessed river and stream miles; 75% of assessed lake, reservoir, and pond acres; and 76% of assessed estuarine square miles met their designated uses for recreation.

Research

Drinking Water Research

In 2002 Produce scientific reports to support the development of the next Contaminant Candidate List of chemicals and pathogens for potential regulatory action and research. These reports will help ensure that future regulations address the contaminants of greatest public health concern.

Performance Measures:

Provide method(s) for CCL related pathogens in drinking water for use in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule.

**FY 2002
Enacted**
1

Units
journal article

Baseline: The EPA is required by the 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act to develop a list of unregulated waterborne pathogens and chemicals, called the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL), every five years to aid in priority setting for future regulatory determinations. The Ability of the Agency to develop future CCLs is dependent upon the availability of adequate information on occurrence, exposure, health effects and treatability for the contaminants that may pose the greatest public health risk. Critical uncertainties exist for a large number of unregulated contaminants in some or all of these areas. By the end of 2002, new information will be provided on the potential health risks and treatability of several high priority pathogens and chemicals. This will strengthen the scientific foundation for the next CCL and for future regulatory determinations on these contaminants.

OBJECTIVE: PROTECT WATERSHEDS AND AQUATIC COMMUNITIES

By 2005, increase by 175 the number of watersheds where 80 percent or more of assessed waters meet water quality standards, including standards that support healthy aquatic communities. (The 1998 baseline is 501 watersheds out of a national total of 2,262.)

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Watershed Protection

In 2002 By FY 2003, Water quality will improve on a watershed basis such that 600 of the Nation's 2,262 watersheds will have greater than 80 percent of assessed waters meeting all water quality standards, up from 500 watersheds in 1998.

Performance Measures:

	FY 2002 Enacted	Units
Watersheds that have greater than 80% of assessed waters meeting all water quality standards.	600 (FY 03)	8-digit HUCs

Baseline: The state submitted 1998 303(d) lists identify the TMDLs that need to be established. Thus, the baseline against these 1998 lists is zero. The baseline for waters covered under Watershed Restoration Action Strategies (WRAS) will not be available until the FY2000 reporting cycle. As of the 1996 Report to Congress on the National Water Quality Inventory, 68% of assessed river and stream miles; 69% of assessed lake, reservoir, and pond acres; and 69% of assessed estuary square miles have water quality supporting designated beneficial uses for aquatic life support. As of 1998 state reports, 500 watershed had met the criteria for water quality improving on a watershed basis. For a watershed to be counted toward this goal, at least 25% of the segments in the watershed must be assessed within the past 4 years consistent with assessment guidelines developed pursuant to section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act.

State/Tribal Water Quality Standards

In 2002 Assure that States and Tribes have effective, up-to-date water quality standards programs adopted in accordance with the Water Quality Standards regulation and the Water Quality Standards program priorities.

Performance Measures:

	FY 2002 Enacted	Units
States with new or revised water quality standards that EPA has reviewed and approved or disapproved and promulgated federal replacement standards.	20	States
Tribes with water quality standards adopted and approved (cumulative).	27	Tribes

Baseline: As of 1999, less than 5% of tribes have water quality monitoring and assessment programs appropriate for their circumstances and are entering water quality data into EPA's national data systems. State water quality standards program reviews are under a 3-year cycle as mandated by the Clean Water Act under which all states maintain updated water quality programs. The performance measure of state submissions (above) thus represents a "rolling annual total" of updated standards acted upon by EPA, and so are neither cumulative nor strictly incremental. EPA must review and approve or disapprove state revisions to water quality standards within 60-90 days after receiving the state's package. In FY99, there was a backlog of 70 submissions from 32 states for which EPA had not taken the appropriate action. At the end of FY 1999, 15 tribes had adopted and approved water quality standards.

Protecting and Enhancing Estuaries

In 2002 Restore and protect estuaries through the implementation of Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs).

Performance Measures:

	FY 2002 Enacted	Units
Acres of habitat restored and protected nationwide as part of the National Estuary Program. (annual)	50,000	Acres

Baseline: As of January 2000, estimated that 65% of priority actions initiated and 400,000 habitat acres preserved, restored, and/or created.

OBJECTIVE: REDUCE LOADINGS AND AIR DEPOSITION

By 2005, reduce pollutant loadings from key point and nonpoint sources by at least 11 percent from 1992 levels. Air deposition of key pollutants will be reduced to 1990 levels.

Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Reducing Industrial Pollutant Discharge

In 2002 Industrial discharges of pollutants to the nation's waters will be significantly reduced through implementation of effluent guidelines.

Performance Measures:	FY 2002 Enacted	Units
Reduction in loadings for toxic pollutants for facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992 & 2000, as compared to 1992 levels as predicted by model projections. (cumulative)	10.5 million	Pounds
Reduction in loadings for conventional pollutants for facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992 & 2000, as compared to 1992 levels as predicted by model projections. (cum)	572 million	Pounds
Reduction in loadings for non-conventional pollutants for facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992 & 2000, as compared to 1992 levels as predicted by model projections. (cum)	1,007 million	Pounds

Baseline: Flow data is not available for some point sources in PCS. EPA will model loadings from permits issued based on effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992 and 1999.

NPDES Permit Requirements

In 2002 Current NPDES permits reduce or eliminate discharges into the nation's waters of (1) inadequately treated discharges from municipal and industrial facilities; and (2) pollutants from urban storm water, CSOs, and CAFOs.

Performance Measures:	FY 2002 Enacted	Units
Major point sources are covered by current permits.	90%	Point Sources
Minor point sources are covered by current permits.	73%	Point Sources

Baseline: As of May 1999, 72% of major point sources and 54% of minor point sources were covered by a current NPDES permit. At the end of FY99, 53 of 57 states/territories had current storm water permits for all industrial activities, and 50 of 57 had current permits for construction sites over 5 acres. In June 1999, 74% of approximately 900 CSO communities were covered by permits or other enforceable mechanisms consistent with the 1994 CSO Policy. As of December 1999, approximately 14 states had current NPDES general permits for CAFOs and at least another 13 had issued one or more individual NPDES permits for CAFOs.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund: Annual Assistance

In 2002 700 projects funded by the Clean Water SRF will initiate operations, including 400 projects providing secondary treatment, advanced treatment, CSO correction (treatment), and/or storm water treatment. Cumulatively, 7,900 projects will have initiated operations since program inception.

Performance Measures:	FY 2002 Enacted	Units
CW SRF projects that have initiated operations. (cumulative)	7,900	SRF projects

Baseline: The Agency's National Information Management System (NIMS) shows, as of July 1998, 39 states/territories were conducting separate annual audits of their SRFs and utilizing fund management principles. NIMS shows, as of June 1998, 25 states were meeting the "pace of the program" measures for loan issuance, pace of construction, and use of repayments. As of September 1998, 8 states were using integrated planning and priority systems to make SRF funding decisions. NIMS shows 3,909 SRF projects initiated as of June 1998.